The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
130 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The joint resolution requesting Congress to pass the civil rights bill presented by Mr. Charles Sumner being before the Senate—

Mr. Pinchback—I did not desire to say anything upon this concurrent resolution, because I thought it unnecessary to do so. I thought that after the pleasant excursion of my friend from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman) on the Wilderness, his trip through the swamps to and from one of our gulf towns, and the pleasant time he spent in the company of my distinguished friend and collegue, Mr. Antoine, and Senator Ingraham, he had become thoroughly broken in to the doctrine of equal civil rights. I am told they ate at the same table, and drank and smoked together, and enjoyed themselves exceedingly on perfectly equal terms; and I can not conceive why the gentleman (Mr. Blackman) should object to the resolution according to other white men the same privileges he enjoyed at that time. Why, sir, the condition of public opinion in this State is such as to prevent some of the best white friends I have from going to Moreau's and taking dinner with me, although I have no doubt the gentleman would agree to do so if I should promise to foot the bill (which I would certainly do), and if his interest drove him to it, as it did on board the Wilderness. I have yet to see a white man refuse to take a drink with a colored man, if his interest was involved. Look at the way the lobbyists do. Look how John's, and Moreau's, and all those grand places of refreshment, fly open as if touched by a talismanic power, and whites and blacks gather round the festive board on perfectly equal terms. And yet, when we come here and ask a simple matter of right, we are referred to the constitution. "Is it constitutional?" is the first question asked. Every time a question comes up in which the interests of the colored people of the State are involved, we are met at the very threshold with objections on the ground of unconstitutionality. I am sick and tired of this ceaseless prating about the constitution. It struck me as extraordinary when I noticed that some of my colored friends, a few days ago, had become terribly conscientious about the constitution. I opine that if those laws which they now say are unconstitutional had not been placed upon the statute books, these gentlemen would not be here now to talk about the constitution. The Senator (Mr. Blackman) says he is in favor of giving to the people of Louisiana a republican form of Government, and he proposes to introduce a substitute or an amendment to this concurrent resolution in order to accomplish that end. He makes a special appeal to the colored people, and cites them to the fact that some of their number had been unjustly deprived of their seats in the Legislature. What did the Democratic party do in Georgia when it had the power? If I am not mistaken there were thirty or forty colored men elected to the Legislature of that State, and when the constitutional question came up in reference to their eligibility the Democrats turned every one of them out; and yet the gentleman says he wants a "republican form of government." We had a "republican form of government" in 1868, didn't we? We had not then those laws which are so bitterly complained of now, and under the operation of which some of the heads of my own friends were stricken off. We only had the constitution then, and in the election held that year under it we found an extraordinary unanimity in the votes of the people. If my memory serves me right, in the parish of Claiborne, where the population, as the gentleman (Mr. Blackman) himself admits, is composed equally of whites and blacks, there were only two votes cast for Grant. Wil anybody argue that in a populous parish like Claiborne, where the people were equally divided in color, Grant could only get two votes in a fair and free election? In the adjoining parish, where this "constitutional government" was also in force, what was the result? One of our colored fellow-citizens, who helped to frame the constitution of the State, was foully assassinated, for no reason whatever except that he was a colored man and a Republican. This is not the kind of "constitutional government" that I and those I represent desire. I want a government that will protect every citizen, whether black or white, Republican or Democrat, in the free expression of his will at the ballot-box, and that is the kind of government we will have in Louisiana or we will have none at all, and will go back under martial law and military jurisdiction, as the gentleman seems to desire. I must refer again to that point made by the Senator (Mr. Blackman) in reference to a majority of the colored men elected to the Legislature having been kept out of their places. At that time I believe I was one of the foremost men in the State in battling for the rights of those colored men, who I believed then, and now believe, were unjustly deprived of their seats in the Legislature. My distinguished friend from Ouachita (Mr. Ray), was at a supper given just prior to the assembling of the Legislature, at which I made a strong appeal to the colored and while Republicans present to see that exact justice was meted out to the contestants, and Mr. Ray did the same thing. The Legislature assembled, and who did we find arrayed against these men? Did we find opposing them the officers whose duty it was to execute these laws? No: we found a majority of both houses deciding who should or who should not occupy seats in the Legislature. It may have been unjust, but it was not the fault of the law. I am of the opinion that you can not pass a law that will not be abused, to a certain extent. No matter how carefully it may be worded, the executive officers will sometimes abuse the power which is placed in their hands. If you change the present laws on registration and election to the fullest extent, at the next meeting of the General Assembly you will have the same abuses to complain of. The gentleman is mistaken when he asserts that a majority of the colored men elected were prevented from taking their seats. In the House of Representatives there was a case from West Baton Rouge, one from Iberville and one from De Soto, in which, in my opinion, wrong was done to colored men. In the Senate there was one case which I thought was decided erroneously. I believe those four were the only cases in which colored men were deprived of their seats when they had any reason or foundation of contesting. I think if this question were submitted to the people to determine, they would conclude it was better that a few of their number should meet with injustice, that the great mass might be protected in the exercise of their rights. No matter how well regulated and enlightened the community may be, these abuses will creep in. There was another point made by the gentleman from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman) that our party was going back on us; and he cites as an instance of it that the civil rights bill, in reference to which we propose to petition Congress, received only four votes in the United States Senate. Now, I venture to predict that that same measure, which was offered by Mr. Sumner as an amendment to the amnesty bill, and which received only four votes, will, before the Senate adjourns *sine die*, receive the requisite number of votes to become a law, and will be signed by the President. If my prophesy is not verified, I will say our party is going back on us. I want this resolution to be placed before Congress as an evidence of the fact that the class of people I represent in the State of Louisiana are deprived of their just and legal rights. Congress has solicited our information upon this subject, and I am determined, so far as I am personally concerned, to lead the representatives of the nation into no error as to whether our people desire it or not. Now, why did it receive only four votes? Because, in the judgment of a majority of the Republicans present, it was regarded as an inopportune time to bring it up. I think Mr. Sumner erred when he attempted to attach it to the amnesty bill, as there was a marked difference between them—one requiring a two-thirds vote, while the other, in which we are directly interested, only required a majority to pass it. It was one of those errors which are often committed by earnest zealots like Mr. Sumner. He has been battling for many long, weary years for the accomplishment of the object sought to be attained in that bill. He commenced his great work of philanthropy when our people were chained in slavery; he was one of the pioneers in the old Anti-Slavery Society at the North, and fought his intellectual and moral fight for twenty-five or thirty years, until he succeeded in striking the shackles from the limbs of my people and placing into their eager, grateful hands the elective franchise. If the Republican party does not intend to go back upon us here, this concurrent resolution will receive the support of every Republican Senator present. I am astonished that the Senator from Claiborne (Mr. Blacknan), who has so often testified his willingness to accord to the colored people all their legal rights, should endeavor to stop the progress of this resolution by technical objections, in order that he may escape the responsibility of voting upon it. The result to be attained by this measure is a question in which every black man in the State is deeply interested. It proposes to save us from the humiliation shams when we pay the same fare that the gentleman from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman) would pay on a public carrier—of being placed in the filthiest and most disagreeable part of the steamer or train—forcing our wives into the company of dirty, contemptible blackguards, while he and his wife are enjoying the best cabin or car. It proposes, also, to permit the gentleman to associate with any colored man he wishes without laying himself liable to the ostracism of his own race. In conclusion, I will state, Mr. Preident, that if the gentleman is yet in doubt as to the meaning or contents of the civil rights bill of Mr. Sumner, I am perfectly willing to allow him reasonable time to exanine it.

—A Dutchman thus describes an accident: "Vonce, a long while ago, I vent intos my abble-orchard, to climb a bear-tree to get some beaches to make vrow a plum budding mit; and ven I gets on the tobermost branch, I vall from the lowermost limb, mit von leg on both sides of the fence, and like to stove mine outside in."

—"Can you give two sixpences for a shilling?" asked a little boy of a grocer's clerk.

"Certainly," said the clerk, handing out two six-penny pieces.

"Well," said the boy, picking up the sixpences and turning to go out, "mother says she will send the shilling to-morrow."

—A young lady explained to a printer the other day the distinction between printing and publishing, and, at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, she said, "You may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

—"Where are you going?" said a Scotch gentleman to a thief, whom he observed crawling through a hole in the hedge into his garden. "Back again!" replied Sawney, as he hastily retreated.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M., Lieut. Gov. Pinchback presiding.

Twenty-four Senators present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

President Pinchback observed that there was great confusion upon the floor of the Senate.

Mr. McMillen was of opinion that the confusion was chiefly caused by persons who had no business upon the floor of the Senate, walking around, conversing with and occupying the attention of Senators while the Senate was in session.

Senator Pinchback observed that it was in the power of the Senate to enforce the rules and prevent the entrance of such persons within the hall. The lobbies were open to everybody.

Mr. McMillen hoped this rule would be enforced for the future.

Petitions and memorials from certain charitable institutions were received and acted upon.

The following message was received from the Governor and read by the Secretary of the Senate:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1872.

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

Thirty-four days of your session have been dissipated in contests, the nature of which I will not discuss now, but which are familiar to the members of your honorable bodies, and which, permit me to add, have tended much to weaken the confidence of the people in free government.

I regret the necessity that impels me to once more address you, frankly, sincerely and earnestly, on questions deeply affecting the interests and feelings of the people of the State. This I shall do without unnecessary verbiage or circumlocution.

There are laws on the statute book which must be modified in the most solemn manner to modify in a way that will make them acceptable to the great body of the people.

The public voice has spoken in this behalf with no uncertain sound, and it is your duty as representatives of the people to give the force of law to the popular will without any further delay.

I will be candid with you, and state that your plighted faith is suspected on this subject, when so much time is wasted in delay. Every consideration of justice to the people, to yourselves, and to myself, whose friends a large number of you are, requires that the modification of these laws should receive your prompt and undivided attention.

The condition of affairs in 1868, which induced and made necessary the enactment of most stringent laws on the subject of registration and election has ceased, in a great measure, to exist.

The relations between the white and colored citizens of this State—then unsettled and quiet and growing respect for the rights of each other. I barely allude to the scenes of 1858. I have no wish to refer to them, except to show that what may have been then necessary is unnecessary now. In no State of the Union does there exist a more determined spirit among all classes to maintain the rights of our colored citizens than in Louisiana at this time. And as a natural result, mutual confidence is rapidly springing up between the two races, in place of the hostility, jealousy and apprehension formerly existing between them.

The stringent provisions of the election and registration laws, enacted to meet this disturbed condition of society, should no longer be permitted to remain on the statute book, but should be made to conform to the more enlightened condition of public sentiment.

Care should be taken while modifying those laws to retain every provision that may be necessary to protect and secure the weaker members of our population full, free and equal advantages to vote for the men of their choice for office. Without this the equality of all men before the law becomes a delusion and a barren boon.

The other provisions, that make the machinery one-sided, partisan and dangerous to the liberties of the people when wielded by an ambitious executive, should be so modified that the breath of suspicion of unfairness should not attach to a victory achieved by either party at the election.

It would be much better for the interests of society and the perpetuity of free institutions that the Republican party should be defeated rather than that the opinion should prevail that its success has been obtained by a fraudulent use of official powers and extraordinary advantages in the manipulation of the votes and suffrages of the people. If such a law is required to bolster up and sustain the Republican party in this State, I am free to say I had rather it would perish.

These are no new views of mine, but simply a restatement of my annual message of 1870, more fully made in my annual message of this year, and which I now desire to reiterate with more distinctness and emphasis.

I recommend and urge you to pass an act amending the law on registration, giving the parochial government of each parish the appointment of the registrar of voters; that it shall be necessary for the registrar to have been a resident of the parish for twelve months before his appointment; that he shall be ineligible for any elective office during the term of his employment; and that the expenses of registration should be paid by each parish.

Second—That the election law be so amended as to give to the parochial authorities the selection of the Commissioners of Election in such a measure as to secure a representation of each political party at each of the polls established to receive votes; that the ballots should be counted and publicly proclaimed immediately after the close of the election, and on the spot, in the presence of any and everybody who may desire to be present. That the returns should be made out in duplicate, one to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the other filed with the parish government. That the voting precincts in each parish should be established by the parish government, and shall not be changed without six months' public notice first given. That the Board of Commissioners shall be either abolished or selected from citizens not candidates for office, and to the end that each political party shall be fully represented in such body, and that in the case of registration the expense of election should be borne by the parochial government.

Third—I recommend that the office of chief constable in each parish be abolished, and the return of the civil power to the sheriff; or at least an amendment of the law, giving compensation only when in active service.

Fourth—The revenue law should be amended. The enormous compensation paid many of the officers for assenting and collecting the revenues must be reduced, and on this subject I refer you to the following extracts from my annual message:

9. I recommend a reduction in the compensation given for assessment and collection of the taxes of the State; that the $2000 paid country tax collectors for listing the property be reduced to $300 each; that there be a board of four State assessors for the city of New Orleans at a salary of $5000 each, who shall make the assessment on the property of the city for the State; that the boards shall also furnish a copy of the rolls to the city, which shall, with such modifica-

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

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3m New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1871.

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☞THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

☞Proclamation Carter, Epileptic Pitkin, and the other Shandy McGuires of the *Fag* party have been constant hangers on the session of the Committee

☞The members of the LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB are notified of a meeting at their rooms to-morrow evening, Friday February 9, at 7 o'clock P. M.

VIRGINIA is said to be the only State in the Union where there is an insane asylum for colored people. Recent statistics of the Institution show that of two hundred and ten inmates, the madness of only *three* is attributable to dissipation.

☞O, these modern reformers! their attitude grows more beseeching. Let us in.

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,
When the devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

☞The *Times*, whose proprietor is interested in many a stock jobbing concern, can ill afford to pronounce its hostility to the slaughter-house act, which if it did not as a paper, help to pass, did as proprietor help itself to the profits. "They who demand justice must come in Court with clean hands."

☞Mr. Herwig, one of the reformers, said in a conversation with Mr. Cassard that the only objection he had to the Executive was "the Governor would'nt let him make any money."—Testimony of the Governor.

SHARP ON REPORTERS.—Coroner Creagh relieved himself a day or two ago of a double difficulty. A jury being hard to come at, and a host of reporters questioning him, he at once sworn five of them in as jurors, relieved himself and gave them the opportunity of getting all the news for themselves.

TRICKS OF "BRIEF AUTHORITY."

The Committee authorized by Congress to come to New Orleans to institute certain enquiries, appear, from the unlimited range of their scrutinies, to have formed a vastly erroneous idea of their legitimate powers, the purposes of their mission, or else a not very exalted estimate of the character, respectability and intelligence of the business men and officials into whose affairs they have been so unjustifiably prying. Nor is the inquisitorial mode of their investigation calculated to do aught than to compromise the dignity of their mission, and destroy respect for their conduct and all regard for their integrity.

Either they or the public have greatly misconceived the object of their mission here. Their conduct has been of such a character as rather to impress the observer that they are better pleased with those statements which are personal and vindictive and for the gratification of partisan malice, than with those which show the exigencies under which the State government recently was pushed to the use of extraordinary means to preserve its vitality and existence, and the conduct of Federal officials at that time. And the manner in which they have been pushing their curiosity so far beyond the legitimate sphere of their duty we think justifies this accusation. Many of the avenues of their enquiries lead to the consideration of subjects utterly and entirely beyond the control or enquiry of Congress itself and lie within the exclusive control of the State. And the indulgence in the vein which has marked the investigation hitherto is only the palpable abuse of "a little brief authority," which we had not expected from the hands of the gentlemen constituting the Committee. And, if we mistake not, before they get to the end of the string they will be reminded from Washington of the purposes for which they were sent to New Orleans.

While we have to complain of this matter in this manner, we have been pleased with the unreserved mode adopted by the witnesses, and we say this without reference to any particular class of them. They have all gone or been led beyond the limits of evidence in such cases and made such statements as they considered damaging to their political opponents, to the evident huge gratification of the commissioners, who seem to look upon the whole thing as a fit subject for their mirth, and a proper occasion for the indulgence of their curiosity or party spleen. It may be advantageous to the State and the nation that the malpractice of their servants should be exposed and the perpetrators brought to condign punishment, but their are well established and definite methods by which these ends are to be accomplished, and the pursuance of the courses leading to these ends are generally characterized by a becoming gravity and circumspection.

But there appears in all the doings of the Committee, since it commenced its sittings, a disposition to show how completely silly and childish the people are here, how unnatural Republican institutions are, and how unfit and unable we are for self-government, and we shall not be much mistaken to find the principal part of their report to be a delectable dissertation on these topics, instead of an enquiry into the causes and conduct of the recent imbroglio.

☞The special message of the Governor which we print elsewhere, seems to have produced an inspiriting effect on our Legislators, and since its practical reminders and suggestions we find them applying themselves earnestly to the consideration and passage of such reform and other necessary measures as cannot fail to convince the public of the honesty and integrity of their repeatedly declared purposes.

☞Did we not say the Carter coalition were not reformers? Mark you. Every movement made towards the enactment of reform has been met by efforts of the so-called reformers to stop it in confusion and turbulence.

☞In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Militia reported favorably on the bill to provide for the expenses of the State militia.

TIME TO HARMONIZE.

The peacable election two or three days ago of officers, for the ensuing twelve months, in the Third Ward Republican Club of this city, furnishes us the opportunity to suggest the absolute importance of hence forward laying down that bitterness and hostility which has divided our people, and in view of the great work to be accomplished, and the great battle to be fought in November, organize and harmonize all the Republicans of the Ward. No good, temporary nor permanent can be accomplished by division and strife. Nothing but unmixed evil can come to the Republican party of a split in its ranks. In view therefore of these facts and considerations let every Republican discountenance and frown down any attempt at division in the Republican ranks in future.

Let the leaders and controllers of the party, give no countenance whatever in the future to the efforts of the demagogue and the unscrupulous aspirant after notoriety. Let our organizations be preserved in tact. Each ward with its *one* mother club, and every member of such club be willing at all times to sub-ordinate his private preferences of one Republican over another, to the will of the majority and for the benefit of the whole. The time is fast approaching when as a party we will need all the unity, all the oneness of purpose, and all the numbers that we can secure and command to successfully contend against the serried legions of our "well drilled" enemies. And now at this early period, at this initial step of one of our wards we throw out these remarks for the consideration of our friends.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

Dr. Southworth who has been accused of inducing Senator Lewis to vote for the election of Mr. Pinchback as President of the Senate, feels that while on his own account he might be unwilling to "notice newspaper impertinencies" yet in justice to Senator Lewis he writes to the *National Republican*, from whose crowd it originated and in whose columns it has been perpetuated, and over his signature repudiates the use of any improper means to procure, or to change the vote of Senator Lewis on the occasion named.

The Doctor says emphatically: "After Senator Lewis had voted for Pinchback, and while Senators and others were urging him to change his vote, I approached and laid my hand on his shoulder with a familiarity justified by our long acquaintance, and, in the presence and hearing of those around, said, "Don't do it. It is better as it is. Don't change your vote ;" and this is the sum of the whole matter.

Will the *Fags* stop repeating this fabrication after this?

☞The Governor's testimony before the Congressional Committee contains the distinct charges, supported by documentary proof, that the troubles and commotions here of late are caused by the interference of Federal officials in the control of the government of the State. Nor is this charge solely the result of partisan feeling, it is true. Had the Customhouse been a Democratic stronghold, as it was before the war, such conduct could be expected, but making a pretence to Republicanism and at the same time making an attempt to destroy the Republican party is inconsistent and revolutionary, and has been the topic of universal condemnation. Had the office-holders, who ordered the military here in August to protect their own crowd and intimidate their opponents, been removed, no turbulence would have existed, no blood would have been shed, no time wasted and genuine reform would have been the result.

☞Carter is a first class reformer. Under his administration the State spends $700,000 in the House; $600,000 more than was necessary; and he takes the position of attorney for a railroad at $10,000 a year as a bribe, according to the Governor's testimony; $5,000 a year from the Jackson Railroad, as a bribe, and is now stalking about, the recipient of an income of $25,000 a year at least. These emoluments depend on his continuing to be speaker. It is no wonder he raised the devil to try and make the trip.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

If the tone of the principal journals of England is a fair indication of the popular sentiment of that country on the settlement of the Alabama claims on the basis as interpreted by the American commissioners there is great danger of a cessation of further consideration at present and the dismissal of the general conference. In the present attitude popular sentiment has been aroused by the "indirect claims" put in by Americans, while the English only intended to recognize and adjudicate on "direct claims." The London *Times* the organ of the government says "England should demur to the American claim of indirect damages, and if the Court of Arbitration reject the demurrer she should withdraw from the sitting and from participation in the case."

On this side of the Atlantic the sound has not been disregarded, and although the Government at Washington has received no official notification of a rupture, members of Congress have already taken the matter up. The Queen's speech, delivered at the opening of Parliament on the 6th, informs us that "the arbitrators appointed pursuant to the treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims, held their first session in Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included, which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States."

Senator Edmunds has made a speech, in the United States Senate, calling for the correspondence on the subject, and altogether seems disposed to abrogate "the treaty of Washington."

Diplomatic arrangements will doubtless induce a happy state of things on both sides of the Atlantic, and the arbitrament of the sword, which for the moment may be impending, be averted.

☞The *Picayune* is exceedingly irate at the *Republican* for baptizing it the "Calico Pic" and displays its spite in particular anathemas of Governor Warmoth. Yesterday evening's issue pronounces on His Excellency for his cheap patriotism in recommending the repeal of obnoxious bills and not signing them after they were passed.

Does'nt the *Pic.* know that only the Senate passed the repeal bills introduced by Senator Thomas?

Does'nt it know that both Houses must pass them before the Governor can sign or veto them?

Does'nt it know that the Senate has determined since the return of the "Wilderness Senators" that eighteen [the number present when the repealing bills were passed] do not form a quorum?

If it knows these things, as it ought to, where is the sense in its repeating and harping upon silly questions put by a Congressional Committee who may be pardonably ignorant of them?

☞The *Fag* of Tuesday quotes a passage from a cotemporary that "a parson in politics is worse than a bull in a china shop," and illustrates the correctness of the position by instancing "Parson Conway." Suppose we correct this piece of exceeding bad taste by pushing the illustration a step further and citing the sad havoc that Parson Carter the Editor in Chief of the *Fag* has created in Louisiana politics.

☞A project is on foot in England to cheapen telegraphic communication between that country and America, by the mutual purchase of the existing cable lines and charging only such rates as will be sufficient to meet annual expenses, interest, etc, etc., of the enterprize. Under such an arrangement messages that now cost £2 ($10,40) would be transmitted for 10s ($2,40.) "A certain consummation devoutly to be wished"

☞The weather which promised two or three days ago to be fine, entirely changed. The days since Sunday have been cloudy, showery, dark and disagreeable, and, while we write, there is no indication of improvement.

"THE NATION" ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

The *Nation* of February 1, contains the following article with reference to Mr. Sumner's supplementary bill:

"Mr. Sumner has proposed an amendment to the bill for the removal of the legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides, under heavy penalties for opposition or obstruction, for the admission of persons of color to all public conveyances by land or water, all theatres and other places of amusement, and to all schools, churches, cemeteries, and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority. Now, there can be no question as to the property of forcing common carriers to afford all citizens accommodation on equal footing, and there is the same thing to be said with regard to licensed innkeepers. Men must travel on their lawful occasions, and the means of travel are now, and indeed have been ever since stage-coaches were established, great monopolies, to which everybody must resort *nolens volens*. In travelling, too, one must often use inns, and in large numbers of places there is only one inn, and in most places there are only a few; and there is hardly any place in the country which can support even one good inn for persons of a particular race, color, persuasion, or other small class. To allow common carriers, therefore, or innkeepers to refuse to afford a man accommodation on the ground of his color, is to arm them with the power of inflicting a penalty which is sure at all times to be severe, and may sometimes be terrible, for it may prove one of the most ingenious combinations of insult and injury to which a human being can be exposed. In seeking to deprive them of such a power, Mr. Sumner will have the sympathy and support of all right-minded men. It is preposterous to allow a steamboat captain, navigating American waters, under the American flag, or a railroad company owing its very existence to the law, or an innkeeper carrying on his business with peculiar privileges, to degrade and harass people because their complexion raises disagreeable associations in certain people's minds. We may add, too, that the prejudice against color is supported by restrictions directed against color. Thousands of people who could not bear to ride in the street-cars with colored people in this city as long as the companies did not compel them to do so, now that they must do so, or walk, find no difficulty in it. Here we stand on firm ground, where there is no room for the play of taste."

But the *Nation* objects to pushing the provisions so far as to secure equal rights in schools, theatres and cemeteries for all men. It admits that the distinction and expulsion are absurd, but excuses it because it is "a matter of taste," and although it would like to "see colored people occupying such places in every theatre as they are able to pay for, we desire to see them gain admission through improvement in the moral sense of the community and not through the assistance of the United States Marshal."

Now, in the name of common sense, what is there so calculated to "improve the moral sense of the commuity" better than such legislation demanded by the necessities of the case, warranted by the highest considerations National policy? It is a prejudice which has nothing "social" about it; nor does the fact that a white man and a colored man sit in the same kind of accommodation in the same church, school or theatre necessarily interfere one iota in the condition of either. As for the effect of "levying penalties for the display of prejudice in matters in which the community does not believe to be in the domain law," we have to say that according to this line of argument, enactments would never rise above the general character of a people, whereas it is well known that the laws of a country are framed on the requirements of principles which are just and immutable, and a right appreciation of what communities ought to be, and not what they wish to be, influencing law makers, they encourage certain lines of conduct and lay a band on others and in this manner slow as the work may progress elevate humanity to a standard of excellence, and "improve the moral sense of the community" as the *Nation* deserves.

That the present proscription of the negro is palpably unjust and absurd the *Nation* knows, and that it is willing to yield half of what we claim we are not surprized at, and we hope the time is not distant when all over this broad land, the entire press will be found aiding to "improve the moral sense of the community" instead of retarding it, by pandering to what it knows is an unworthy and unnatural complexional distinction.

☞We clip the following interesting item from a recent number of the *Louisiana Sugar Bowl:*

"OVERSEERS' WAGES.—We learn that overseers' wages are now twice or three times as high, as before the war. This, to a stranger, seems odd, since the crops are less profitable; but there are good reasons for it. Labor is much more difficult to manage, and a good overseer is indispensable unless the planter fully understands all the details of cultivation. We often hear of overseers getting as high as $3,000 to $4,000 per annum, and we learn of one or two managers, who hire under-overseers, and have charge of several places, who get salaries greater than the President of the United States—but not so many 'perquisites.'"

☞The Grand Duke's party have chartered the steamer James Howard and appointed to leave Memphis yesterday for this city, where they expect to be in time for the Carnival.

☞His Majesty the King of the Carnival having issued his orders to all his faithful subjects in authority and taken all precaution that February 13, shall be a real holiday, has resolved to issue no more special edicts, but to-morrow morning he will generally address his liege subjects.

☞During the Governor's testimony Packard became "an artful dodger" in the Committee room, telling another man to stand in front of him that the Governor, whose eye is like the flash of steel, might not know the source when many of the scandalous interrogatories came.

☞The Registration Bill is under consideration in the Legislature, and from the interest displayed, the lattitude allowed for discussion, amendment and modification we hope that there will be such a measure enacted as will secure the approval of all parties as far as possible.

☞Even the Customhouse officials say in broad terms that the disposition of the people is now peaceable and that the antipathies between the black and white people are dying out. This is the compliment they unintentionally pay to the wise administration of Governor Warmoth.

☞Workmen are busily engaged in the erection of a platform in Lafayette Square, opposite the City Hall, for the occasion of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis.

"JEFF" DAVIS A YANKEE.

A curious fact has come to light here concerning Mr. Jefferson Davis. Evidence has been found to be in existence that, instead of being born in Kentucky, as has always been supposed, and as he has always asserted, he was really born in Massachusetts, and therefore, instead of being a pure-blooded son of Southern chivalry, he is only a Massachusetts Yankee. Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress" puts Davis down rather indefinitely as having been born in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1808. Persons who claim to be well informed say that "Jeff" was born in old Stockbridge, Mass., in 1808, and removed to Kentucky with his father when a small child. His father is said to have been a wheelright by trade, and the house where he lived on one side of the road and the shop where he worked on the other side, are well remembered by living witnesses. After all, the illustrious rebel comes from plebeian stock.—*N. Y. Times.*

—A man named Stone, exclaimed in a bar-room, "I'll bet I have the hardest name in the company." "Done," said one of the company; "what is your name?" "Stone," cried the first. "Hand me the money," said the other, "my name is Harder."

THE RIGHT OF VISIT AND SEARCH.

Those who hope that something will occur which will exasperate the United States to recognize the belligerence or the independence of Cuba thought that possibly they had found it in the case of Florida. But that incident rests the question which has never been conclusively settled, and which is the subject of celebrated dispatches both by Mr. Webster and Lord Aberdeen—the question of the right of visit and the right of search. It is evident that the flag of every nation may be abused upon the high seas. A pirate ship, the enemy of the human race, may fly any flag which it thinks will best promote and protect its deadly purpose. If our flag, or, as Lord Palmerston said, speaking of this possibility, it was that of striped bunting, is to certify that the craft below it is a genuine American vessel pursuing an honorable voyage, what defense have we against the misuse of our flag the destruction of our own citizens upon the ocean?

The object of international law being the security of harmony among nations, a certain police of the seas becomes indispensable to prevent the misuse of which we speak—that is, the forgery of the flag. For this purpose what method so natural as that the navy of every great State should have discretionary power, under suspicious circumstances, to ascertain whether the flag is legitimately borne? How, for instance, it used to be asked could the African slave-trade be really hindered if the flag of the United States was to be respected as sufficient evidence of the lawful voyage of the vessel? Or if Spain engaged in hostilities within one of her island colonies, and a vessel bearing the United States flag be seen suspiciously hovering off and on the coast, may not the Spanish ship of war ascertain whether the vessel be a lawful trader pursuing a legitimate voyage? If the question be affirmatively answered, the right of visit will be conceded. It consists of a summon to the suspected vessel, a courteous request to see the ship's papers, followed, if everything is found regular, by an honorable expression of regret for the delay, as something in which every maritime nation is equally interested.

This was the substance of Lord Aberdeen's doctrine. But Mr. Webster substantially held that such a visit, if found to be without reason must be regarded as a trespass, to be astoned for by apology and damages. The reason of such a view evidently is that such power will too probably be abused, and that nations with great navies, instead of the police, will become the bullies of the sea. Yet there are eminent American names, authoritative in international law, which are ranged upon the side of the English theory, that though the right of visit can not yet be considered a settled point of international law, which is only the mutually recognized custom of nations. There is no reason, however, to apprehend any trouble from this case of the Florida, because there is no doubt of the willingness of Spain to reteive our representations in friendly spirit.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Colored Voters of the South Take Heed.

We hope that the colored people of the South will bear in mind that of the white members of Congress in the Senate and House of Representatives, but a *very few* have opened their months in favor of the protection of the rights of their colored constituents on railroads, steamboats, in schools, hotels, and places of public amusement; but have labored hard and are still laboring to exalt above loyal American citizens that class in the South whose attempt to make slavery perpetual and at the same time destroy the nation was frustrated by the assistance of the despised black men of the country. Those Representatives and Senators elected by colored voters prefer that rebels and Ku Klux should occupy seats in the legislative halls of the nation rather than loyal black men and women should be allowed the exercises of the rights and privileges their citzenship entitles them to, and that justice demands. Colored voters of the South you must not forget those who forget you and your rights. You must teach them that they are mistaken in considering you mere voting

machines, ready and willing to vote for any man calling himself a Republican, who comes before you for your suffrages. Southern Senators are urging amnesty for rebels—men guilty of the highest crime that can be perpetrated in a nation—preferring this to justice and protection to loyalty, colored element in the South, and when opportunity offers the colored people should see to it that neither Senator nor Representative shall further misrepresent them in Congress. Do not vote for a member of Congress who does not aid in giving you "Equality befcre the law.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Cheyenne, makes the first coherent attempt we have seen to give some idea of the working of female suffrage in Wyoming Territory; but he confines himself to furnishing a batch of illustrations, for the authenticity of which he vouches, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. He ascribes the passage of the act to the fact that the Legislature was largely composed of bachelors, who wished to attract women to the Territory, wives being very scarce, and were doubtless in the habit of taking that humorous view of public questions not uncommon in new communities. The first action taken under the law was the election of a female justice of the peace, a married woman, who decided plain questions of fact fairly enough, but was completely bewildered by questions of law, with which it was the unamiable custom of the bar to bother her; and the lawyers, after argument, were in the habit of retiring and settling their controversies by a game of "seven-up" while the "court" was making up her mind, or rather preparing her judgment, for she always agreed with the last speaker. She committed her own husband for being drunk and disorderly, but finally had to adjourn for an indefinite period for the purpose of discharging what the correspondent calls "the maternal function." The female voting was very orderly, and the female jurymen were stern, but the spectacle of husbands and children hanging about the door of the court-room, waiting for the mothers and wives to come off duty and attend to the dinner and the washing, was not hopeful or edifying. It may be said that there are plenty of unmarried women to serve on juries and be justices of the peace, but there are objections to them of another and no less serious nature; besides, who of the woman's champions is going to pronounce married women disqualified? The Wyoming experiment, indeed, wears a little the appearance of a farce; and a farce which, in older communities, would cease to be funny. Would it not be well for Mr. Wilson to collect a few more facts, and reason on them, before he pushes his bill extending female suffrage to all the States and Territories?—*The Nation.*

—"Please, sir," said a poor bewildered Benedict, "you're marrying me to the wrong woman."

"Never mind," replied the minister, "you can settle that afterwards."

—Jerrold went to a party at which a Mr. Pepper had assembled all his friends. Jerrold said to his host, on entering the room, "My dear Mr. Pepper, how glad you must be to see all your friends mustered!"

—"Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?" "Yes, to the bone." "What is his character?" "Didn't know he had any." "Does he live near you?" "So near that he has only spent 5s. for firewood in eight years."

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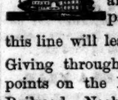

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CLASS B,

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, February 3, 1872,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is		30,000
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1 prize of	9,000	is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is		3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is		2,000
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000		

tions as the city may make, be its rolls on which its taxes shall be collected, and that the Administrator of Assessments of the city of New Orleans be constituted ex-officio president of the board.

I again submit to you the other specific recommendation contained in my annual message.

4. I recommend that all fees allowed the Auditor of Public Accounts, amounting, it is believed, to about $25,000 per annum, be collected by him and paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the "interest tax fund," to be employed in paying the interest and principal of our debt.

5. That the act giving the State Treasurer $2000 per annum as receiver of moneys on public lands be repealed. To receive these moneys is legitimately a part of his duty as State Treasurer.

6. That the Clerk of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans be paid a salary of $6000 per annum by the city of New Orleans, and that he be allowed no fees from the State or city other than the salary for his services. The fees of this officer amount to an enormous sum per annum.

7. I recommend a careful revision of the laws relative to costs of clerks, sheriffs, justices of the peace and constables. The fees under present laws are so enormously high that in many instances they work a denial of justice. It should be made the duty of the judge of the court to examine and approve all fee bills before they are paid, and to declare the office of any sheriff or vacant on detecting overcharges of costs.

8. I call your attention to my remarks on the subject of bribery in my last annual message. They are as follows:

"I ask your attention to the fact that there now exists on our statute books no adequate penalties against the crime of bribery. This defect should be remedied by appropriate legislation, which I sincerely hope the wisdom and patriotism of your honorable body will promptly devise. I am in receipt of information of acts of bribery on the part of public officials, but owing to the defect above named in the law, I am without the means of bringing the offenders to justice or stopping the mischief. It has become a crying evil, and, if suffered to go on, will destroy the confidence of the people in government and seriously endanger our liberties and highest interests. I hope that the General Assembly will enact some law on the subject, providing adequate penalties and placing it in the power of the Governor to prosecute with vig or and promptitude all persons offering bribes and officia' b receiving them."

10. I also recommend a modification of the printing law, by which the expense of printing the laws and jonrnals in the country newspapers will be sa: and that the price paid for printing be materially reduced. By such an act $150,000 can be saved annually.

11. That the Metropolitan police law be repealed, and an act passed organizing the police on a system similar to that in force on the adoption of the present, reducing their expenses to $400,000 per annum, remitting the financial department to the city of New Orleans, and limiting the Metropolitan district to the cities of New Orleans and Carrollton.

12. The passage of an act giving to the city of New Orleans entire control of feeding prisoners confined within the Parish Prison of Orleans. The expense is now enormous, and can be greatly reduced if the city government is empowered with the control.

13. The act passed at the last session relative to a State House should be repealed, and the purchase of land on which to build a Capitol should be annulled.

14. The institution for the education of the blind should, for the present, be discontinued. The State has no building for the accommodation of the pupils, and too few pupils to justify the expense of the institution. It is now simply an asylum, and if the inmates whose families or relations are able to maintain them were dismissed, there would be but very few dependent upon the charity of the State. The unfortunate people remaining should be provided for elsewhere.

16. That each Parish Judge be paid by the parish in which he resides and acts, that in this way the State treasury may be relieved of the expense.

17. I recommend that the act providing an annual salary to the secretaries, assistant secretaries, clerks, sergeants-at-arms, ect., of the General Assembly be repealed, and that these officers shall receive only such daily compensation during the session as heretofore paid. In this manner you can save $8000 per annum.

18. I here reiterate my recommendation that an act be passed providing that all charters of railroad companies granted by the State be repealed where work has not been begun. By so doing we shall release ourselves from the nominally contingent debt of over $12,000,000.

19. I urge on the House of Representatives that it pass the bill limiting the expenses of the General Assembly, which has already passed the Senate.

I feel that in again pressing these matters on your attention I but discharge my duty. The delay by your honorable bodies in responding to these recommendations and adopting measures of reform has given rise to suspicion and doubt as to the sincerity and good faith of the professions of your members, especially those who are supposed to be co-operating with me in the administration of the State government. It is to set at rest all doubt, if there could be any, as to my own position on these matters, that I address you on this occasion. I have repeatedly expressed my confidence in the professions you have made to me, and have gone so far as to assure the public that no time would be lost in responding to the popular demand for political and economical reform. So fully have committals been made on this subject that a failure to christalize them into law would be universally, and, I will candidly add, justly regarded as unmitigated treachery and contempt for public opinion.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Fun and Fancy.

—"If all the world were blind, what a melancholy sight it would be," said an Irish clergyman.

—The man who undertook to blast his neighbor's prospects, used too short a fuse, and got blowed up himself.

—A gentleman the other evening obtected to playing cards with a lady, because he said she had such a winning way about her.

—A paper chronicles as lost, "a new silk umbrella, belonging to a gentleman with a curious carved ivory head."

—The meanest man in the world lives in London. He buttons his shirt with wafers, and looks at his money through a magnifying glass.

—The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to "kicks, medicine and advice."

—A Virginia paper describes a fence, which is made of such crooked rails, that every time a pig crawls through he comes out on the same side.

—"Shall I have your hand," said a New York exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about ecmmencing. "With all my heart," was the soft response.

—In Cork, the crier of the Court anxious to disperse the crowd around the bar, exclaimed, "All ye blackguards that isn't lawyers, quit the Court!"

—"John, I fear you have been forgetting me," said a bright-eyed girl to her sweetheart the other day. "Yes, Sue, I have been for getting you these two years."

—Leigh Hunt was asked by a lady, at a dessert, if he would not venture on an orange. "Madam, I should be happy to do so, but I am afraid I should tumble off."

—When we inquired ot a friend a few days since what business he now followed he replied, "Dentistry—the insertion of teeth in roast beef and bread and butter.

—The captain of a privateer, who had been in an engagement wrote to his owners that he had received but little damage, having only one of his hands wounded in the nose.

A conscientious person affirms that he once in his life beheld "people minding their own business." This remarkable occurrence happened at sea, the passengers being too sick to attend to each other's concerns.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
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THE BALANCE WHEEL

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WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 *Spring*, 9 *wheels*, 51 *Screws, and* 98 *other parts making altogether* 136 *separate pieces.*

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

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FOR MANY YEARS.

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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

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WITHOUT EXPENSE,

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Refund the Money.

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WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL HIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

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WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, withLocket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

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GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D., also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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